



Curse @cursedsalad

30 Sep 19 · 64 tweets · [cursedsalad/status/1178776290393907200](https://twitter.com/cursedsalad/status/1178776290393907200)

Tr

1. A popular "Conservative" pundit is working with an Israelis to censor Americans while claiming to be a champion of free speech. He was the first to retweet their call to ban my account, and also among their first followers.

Let's talk about the Jewish war on free speech.



2. Before we begin, it is necessary to point out that earlier last month this "Conservative" reported about the "threat" of social media censorship. Yet, three weeks later, he participated in a Jewish campaign to censor a fellow American.





Rep. Gosar (R-Ariz.) Introduces Bill To Stop Social Media Censorship

OAN Newsroom
UPDATED 8:28 AM PT — Monday, August 5, 2019

Lawmakers are raising concern over possible 2020 election interference via social media censorship.

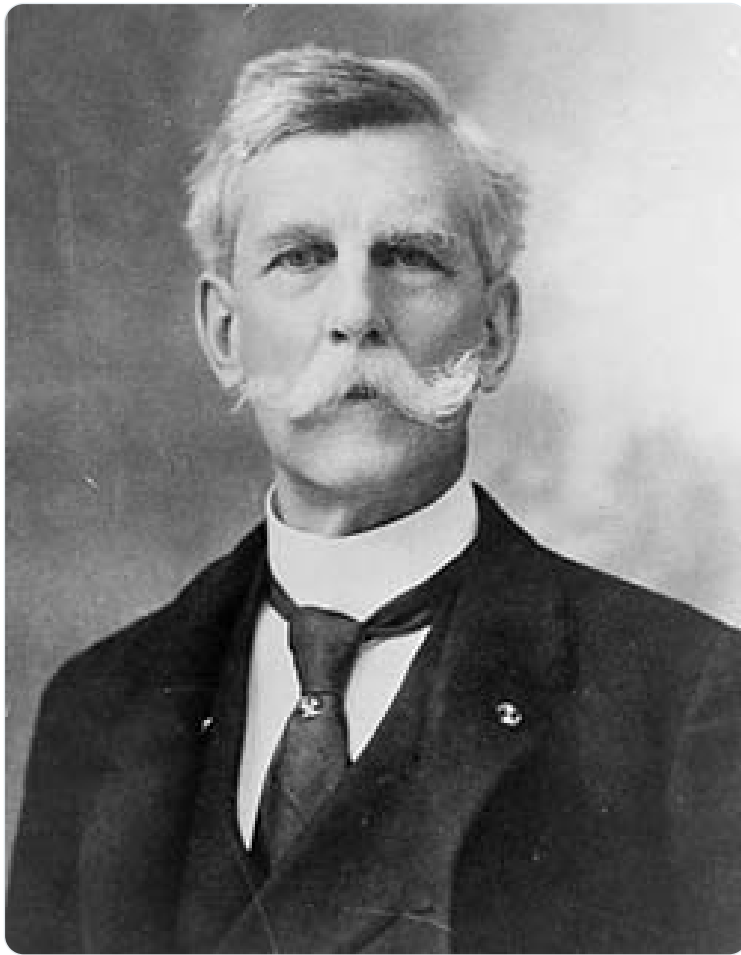
3. In adopting this role of Anti-Semitism Policeman, he has betrayed the foundational American principle of free speech and given credence to the claim that "hate speech is not free speech." Has he forgotten the importance of free speech? Perhaps a refresher is in order...



4. "If there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for

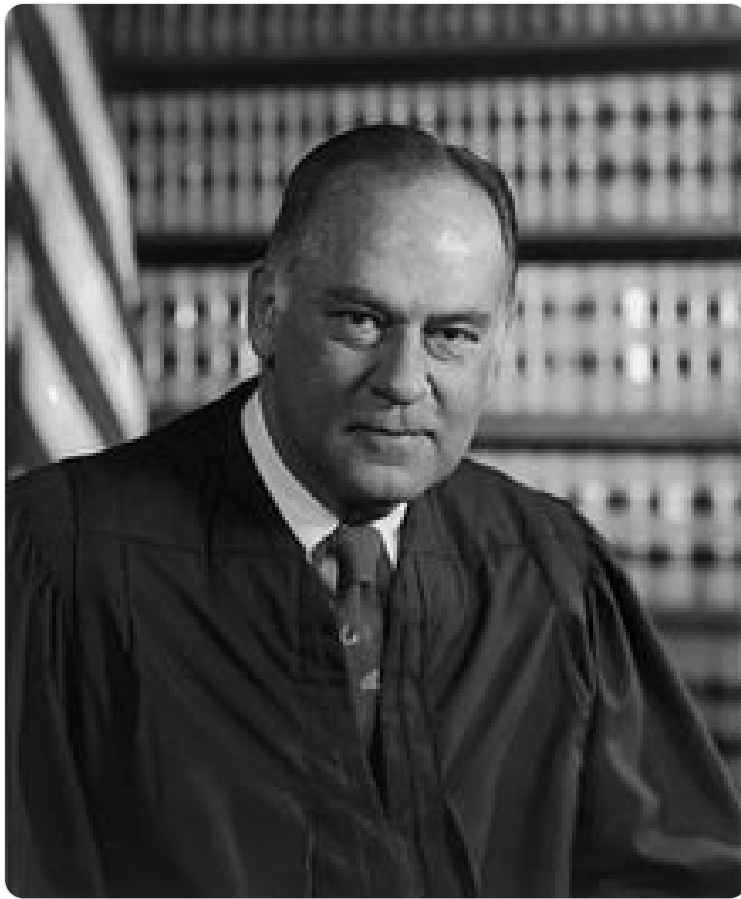
attachment than any other, it is the principle of free thought, not free thought for those who agree with us, but freedom for the thought that we hate.”

- Justice Oliver Wendell



5. “Censorship reflects a society’s lack of confidence in itself. It is a hallmark of an authoritarian regime.”

- Justice Potter Stewart



6. "Restriction of free thought and free speech is the most dangerous of all subversions."

- Justice William Douglas



7. "Speech that demeans on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, religion, age, disability, or any other similar ground is hateful, but the proudest boast of our free speech jurisprudence is that we protect the freedom to express the thought that we hate."

- Justice Samuel Alito



8. "We should celebrate, rather than condemn, the addition of hate speech to the public debate."

- Justice Antonin Scalia



9. "A law that can be directed against speech found offensive to some portion of the public can be turned against minority and dissenting views to the detriment of all."

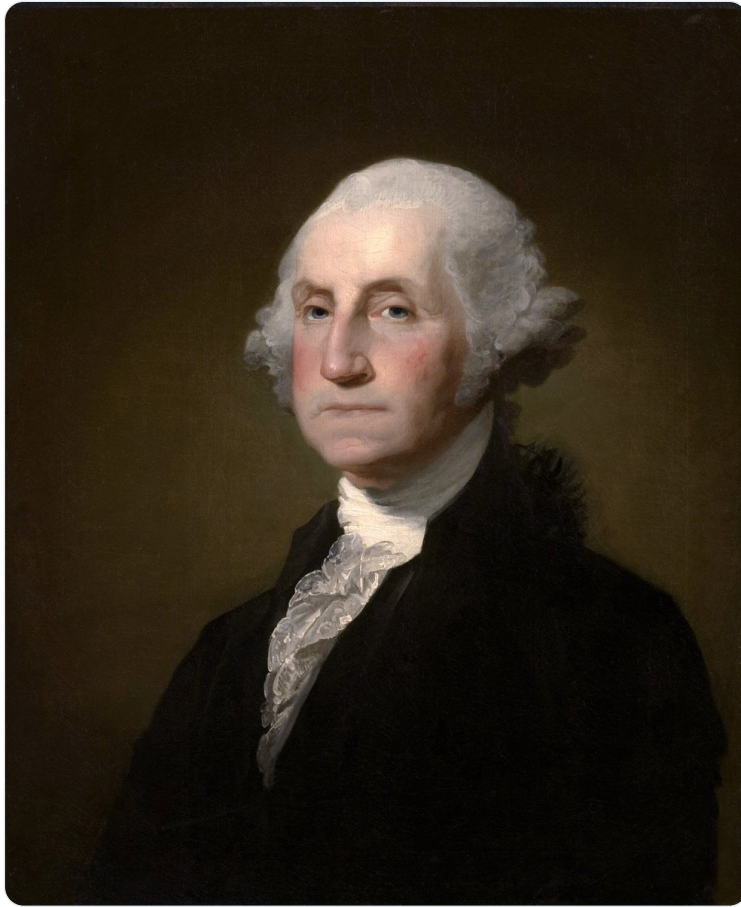
Our reliance must be on the substantial safeguards of free and open discussion."

- Justice Anthony Kennedy



10. "If freedom of speech is taken away, then dumb and silent we may be led, like sheep, to the slaughter."

- George Washington

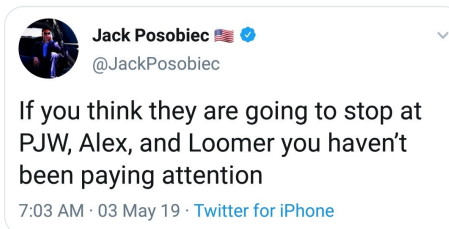


11. According to the Founders, free speech - which includes hate speech - is not only a legal right, but an inalienable, God-given natural right, and is innately part of being human.

But like Karl Marx, the "Conservative" who attempted to ban me disagrees with the Founders.

Similarly, Marx held that the much-celebrated individual right to liberty reinforces selfishness. Those who are ascribed the right to do what they wish so long as they do not hurt others will perpetuate a culture of egoistic obsession. As for equality, the achievement of equal rights in a liberal state merely distracts people from noticing that their equality is purely formal: a society with formally equal rights will continue to be divided by huge inequalities in economic and political power. Finally, these so-called “natural” rights are in fact not natural to humans at all. They are simply the defining elements of the rules of the modern mode of production, perfectly suited to fit each individual into the capitalist machine.

12. This "Conservative's" position on censorship is identical to those he condemns. He condemned Twitter for banning Jew Laura Loomer after she criticized Muslims, yet invites Twitter to ban people who criticize Jews. We're reaching levels of hypocrisy that shouldn't be possible.



13. So what is Twitter's position on censorship? Twitter has carved out a vaguely-defined category of speech called "hate speech" & deemed it a "threat to democracy." This is in direct conflict with Justice Kennedy's opinion who says ALL speech must be safeguarded in a democracy.

Blog

The second set of metrics will focus on incivility and intolerance in Twitter conversations. The group has found that while incivility, which breaks norms of politeness, can be problematic, it can also serve important functions in political dialog. In contrast, intolerant discourse — such as hate speech, racism, and xenophobia — is inherently threatening to democracy. The team will therefore work on developing algorithms that distinguish between these two behaviors.

Townhall

Justice Anthony Kennedy pointed out, in a separate opinion concurring in part with Alito, that “a law that can be directed against speech found offensive to some portion of the public can be turned against minority and dissenting views to the detriment of all.”

“The First Amendment does not entrust that power to the government’s benevolence,” Kennedy writes. “Instead, our reliance must be on the substantial safeguards of free and open discussion in a democratic society.”

14. Incidentally, Justice Kennedy says the power to regulate speech must not be entrusted to the government, yet by virtue of using the internet, we entrust this power to the ADL - a Jewish advocacy group that was indicted for spying on Americans for Israel. But I digress.

Townhall

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Attorneys for the Plaintiff
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Plaintiff,

v.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI
B'RITH AND ROY E. BULLOCK,
Defendants.

On information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that:

1. The alleged civil violation of law described herein has been carried out in full or in part within the City and County of San Francisco. The authority of the San Francisco District Attorney, Arlo Smith, to bring this action is derived from California Business and Professions Code Sections 17204 and 17206.

2. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (hereafter "League") is a not-for-profit corporation, incorporated under

ENDORSED
FILED
JUL 10 2015
CLERK OF COURT
JUL 10 2015
AL-111-171
BY [signature]

No. **956416**
COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTION
(Business and Professions
Code Section 17200)

ARLO SMITH
District Attorney

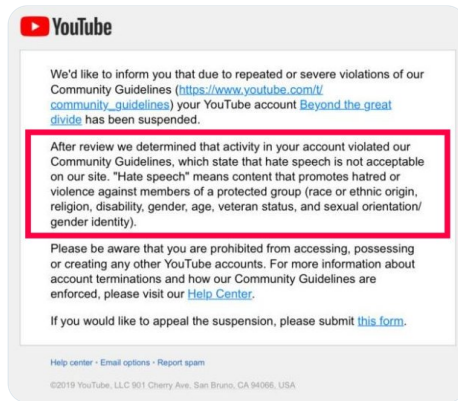
Internet

Tech giants team with Anti-Defamation League to fight online hate

Facebook, Google, Microsoft and Twitter are part of the group.

Jon Fingas, 10.10.17

15. As we know, this problem isn't isolated to Twitter. Many private companies have taken it upon themselves to police our morality. But it's not porn or pedophilia they're policing - it's hate speech; a non-legal term whose definition is as vague as it is unconstitutional.



16. What we're witnessing is a fracturing of America: the private & public spheres are fundamentally divided in regard to American rights. The private sphere, un beholden to the Constitution, penalizes Americans for exercising their inalienable right to express offensive thoughts.



17. This duality materialized when public speech migrated from public spaces like college campuses to private spaces like Twitter, but speech protections didn't migrate with it. Alas, even in public spaces, the inalienable right of free speech is now being penalized 🙄

Menu


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Live

Quick links...





Spanish River High School principal reassigned after making controversial comments about Holocaust

Posted: 1:08 PM, Jul 08, 2019
Updated: 2:06 PM, Jul 09, 2019

By: [Ryan Hughes](#), WPTV Webteam




City of New York
 @nycgov

BREAKING:
New York City has made it illegal to threaten to call ICE based on a discriminatory motive or to tell someone "go back to your country." Hate has no place here.


Commission on Human Rights

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: Alicia McCauley, 212-416-0105 amccauley@cchr.nyc.gov

NYC COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS ANNOUNCES NEW LEGAL ENFORCEMENT GUIDANCE AND ACTIONS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION BASED ON IMMIGRATION STATUS AND NATIONAL ORIGIN

Threatening to call ICE when motivated by discrimination, derogatory use of the term 'illegal alien,' and discrimination based on limited English proficiency are unlawful discriminatory treatment under the NYC Human Rights Law

Commission currently investigating 4 cases involving discrimination based on threats to call ICE in order to harass, threaten, or intimidate a victim.

NEW YORK –The NYC Commission on Human Rights released today new legal enforcement guidance that defines discrimination on the basis of perceived or actual immigration status and national origin under the New York City Human Rights Law in public accommodations, employment, and housing. The guidance states that the use of the term "illegal alien," among others, when used with intent to demean, humiliate, or harass a person, is illegal under the law. Further, the guidance stipulates that harassing or discriminating against someone for their use of another language or their limited English proficiency, and threatening to call ICE on a person based on a discriminatory motive, are considered to be in

1,415 12:56 PM - Sep 26, 2019

18. The private sphere is now operating by completely different principles than what the Founders mandated for the public sphere, and for the first time in the country's history, it's made Americans afraid to speak their mind.

But rest assured, Trump is monitoring the situation.




Donald J. Trump


@realDonaldTrump


I am continuing to monitor the censorship of AMERICAN CITIZENS on social media platforms. This is the United States of America – and we have what's known as FREEDOM OF SPEECH! We are monitoring and watching, closely!!

3:55 PM · 03 May 19 · [Twitter for iPhone](#)

19. So, a consortium of private tech firms who host the majority of all American speech on their platforms have decried free speech as harmful to democracy despite the fact that of the 210 million Americans who use social media, a majority support free speech even if it's hateful



Pew Research Center



Enshrined in the Bill of Rights, free expression is a bedrock American principle, and Americans tend to express stronger support for free expression than many others around the world. A 38-nation Pew Research Center survey conducted in 2015 found that Americans were among the most supportive of free speech, freedom of the press and the right to use the internet without government censorship.

Moreover, Americans are much more tolerant of *offensive* speech than people in other nations. For instance, 77% in the U.S. support the right of others to make statements that are offensive to their own religious beliefs, the highest percentage among the nations in the study. Fully 67% think people should be allowed to make public statements that are offensive to minority groups, again the highest percentage in the poll. And the U.S. was one of only three nations where at least half endorse the right to sexually explicit speech. Americans don't necessarily like offensive speech more than others, but they are much less inclined to outlaw it.

20. When the opinion of the majority is disregarded in favor of the opinion of the minority, it means the minority has disproportionate power. Who is this minority? Jews.

Just more proof that democracy is dead & we are living under the totalitarian rule of a cosmopolitan elite.

c|net

Anti-Defamation League, tech firms team to fight online hate

Facebook, Twitter, Google and Microsoft are among the companies joining forces with the advocacy group to curb cyberhate.

by **Terry Collins**
October 10, 2017 11:12 AM PDT

f

The Anti-Defamation League is creating a lab with tech companies to fight online abuse.

Google and CAA agree to collaborate on cleaning up YouTube, as CAA starts recruiting volunteers for YouTube cleanup squad

Campaign Against Antisemitism

7 months ago

Google and Campaign Against Antisemitism have agreed to collaborate on cleaning up antisemitic hatred on YouTube, with Google granting us access to special content flagging features.

HUFFPOST

STYLE 05/23/2012 03:39 EDT | Updated 07/23/2012 05:12 EDT

Simon Wiesenthal Center grades social networking giants on digital hate, terror

CP

MONTREAL - Facebook has earned an A minus and YouTube merited a C minus for removing pro-terrorist and hate postings, according to a study by the Simon Wiesenthal Center, which says social networking sites are magnets for this activity.

Micro-blogging site Twitter hasn't been given a grade by the international human rights organization because "they haven't even shown up to the dance yet," said Rabbi Abraham Cooper, head of the centre's annual digital terror and hate project.

VARIETY

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HOME > GAMING > NEWS

JUNE 29, 2018 6:26AM PT

Inside the ADL's Plans to Take on Gamergate, Hate in Gaming

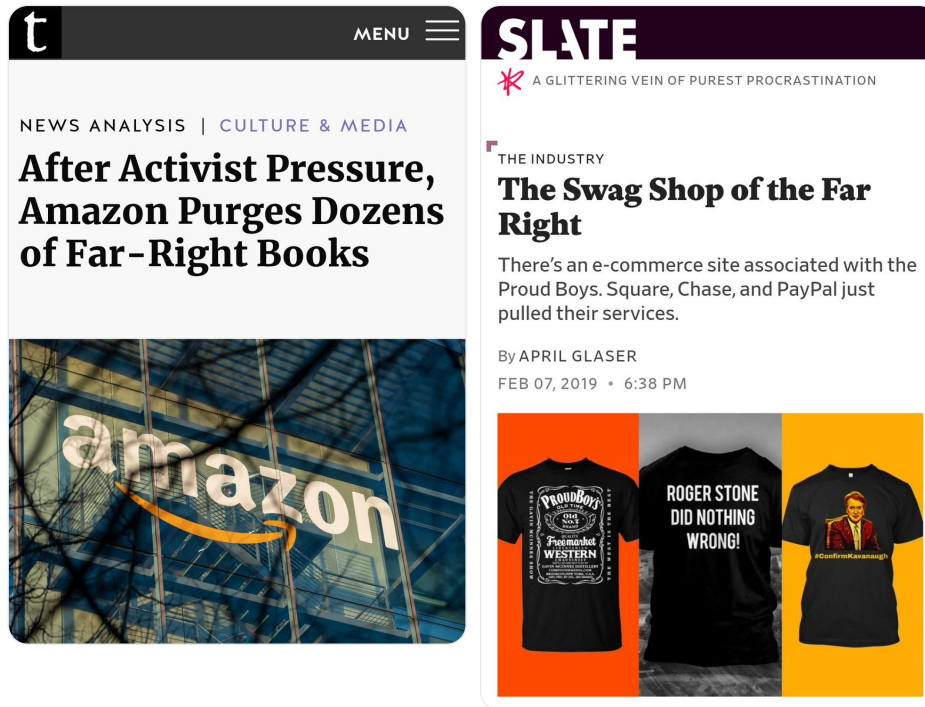
By **BRIAN CRECENTE**

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21. Unfortunately, the highest court of the land is still operating under the delusion

that they're somehow protecting speech in America. They're not; they have no jurisdiction over the new public square: social media. Jews do though, and we've seen their attitude towards speech:



22. FDR said that "the liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than the democratic State itself."

This has happened, but it's not fascism we're suffering from like FDR says...

In [another speech](#) given two years later, FDR noted that

" Unhappy events abroad have re-taught us two simple truths about the liberty of a democratic people. The first truth is that the liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than their democratic State itself. That, in its essence, is fascism -ownership of government by an individual, by a group or by any other controlling private power.

23. It's Judeo-Bolshevism. Jewish advocacy groups have pressured private companies to take a Bolshevik-style stance on speech: speech must first pass through a censoring bureau as per the Communist Constitution. Today's censoring bureau is the ADL 🗨️

4. Each Right Is Conditioned on Its Non-Interference
With the Building of Communism

Each fundamental right in the Soviet Constitution is subject to the significant condition that it not interfere with the building of communism.¹⁰⁵ Fundamental rights can be enjoyed only when their exercise tends to strengthen the established political and economic system and not to threaten a change or destruction of the system.¹⁰⁶

Words of limitation to this effect are found in nearly every provision guaranteeing a right or freedom of any consequence. In some socialist constitutions the section on fundamental rights concludes with a general provision that the enunciated freedoms shall not be used to interfere with the building of socialism or to overthrow the foundations of socialism.¹⁰⁷ Article 125 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. provides: "In conformity with the interests of the working people, and in order to strengthen the socialist system, the citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed by law [the freedom of speech, press, assembly and demonstration]." (Emphasis added.) Before these freedoms can be exercised, any proposed writing or assembly must be approved by a censor or a licensing bureau,¹⁰⁸ in order that the censorship bodies shall be able to exercise "ideological leadership."¹⁰⁹ Such ideological leadership is not merely a means of checking anti-Soviet material, but is primarily a means of limiting publication to only those works which directly contribute to governmental policy.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁴ HAZARD & SHAPIRO 63.

¹⁰⁵ VYSHEINSKY 547, 563; Pesell, *Socialist Law and the New Yugoslav Constitution*, 51 GEO. L.J. 651, 654 (1963).

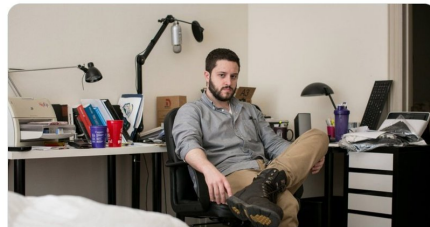
¹⁰⁶ Pesell, *supra* note 105, at 669-70. See Ioffe, *The New Codification of Civil Law and Protection of the Honor and Dignity of the Citizen*, trans. in 1 *SOVIET L. & GOV'T*, No. 4, pp. 37-38 (1963); Bratus & Samoshchenko, *The Scientific and Organizational Forms for Improvement of Soviet Legislation*, trans. in 3 *SOVIET L. & GOV'T*, No. 3, p. 26 (1964).

¹⁰⁷ Art. 40 of the Yugoslav Constitution states: "These freedoms shall not be used to overthrow the foundations of socialist and democratic order established by this Constitution." See also the Constitutions of Bulgaria, Albania, Poland and North Vietnam. Pesell, *supra* note 105, 670 & n.85.

¹⁰⁸ Hazard, *The Soviet Union and a World Bill of Rights*, 47 *COLUM. L. REV.* 1095, 1109 (1947).



We're working with @Facebook, @Twitter, internet providers, and other mainstream internet services to keep hate off their platforms.



The Alt-Right Created a Parallel Internet. It's an Unholy Mess.
nytimes.com

11:14 AM · 15 Dec 17 · Twitter Web Client

76 Retweets 86 Likes

24. Needless to say, the highest policy-making authority within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was the Politburo, initially comprised almost entirely of Jews:

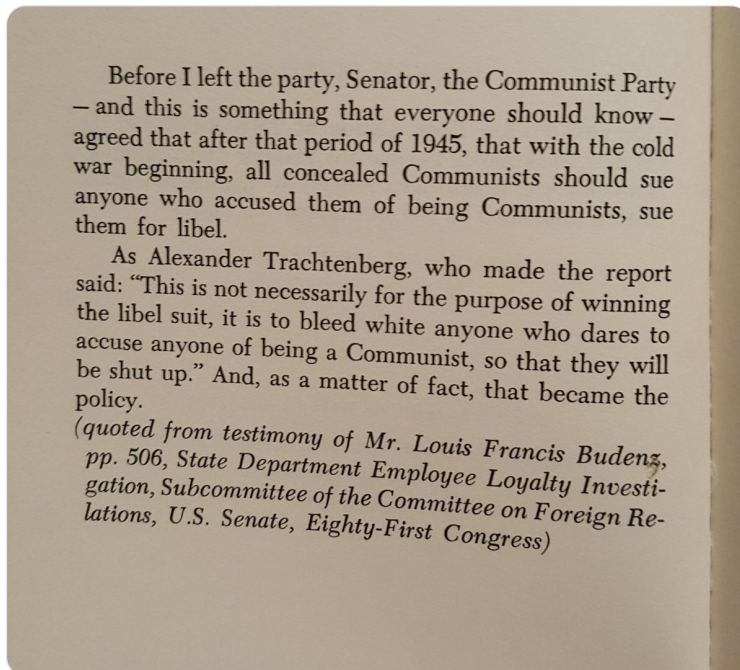
- Lenin 🌟
- Trotsky 🌟
- Zinoviev 🌟

- Kamenev ✡
- Stalin
- Sokolnikov ✡
- Bubnov

But I digress...



25. Interestingly, the First Amendment prevented Communist Jews from suppressing their critics as they did in the Soviet Union. But that still didn't stop Jews like Alexander Trachtenberg from using libel laws unscrupulously to intimidate Americans into silence.



26. However, Jewish censorship started long before the October Revolution. Let's look at a few historical examples of the Jewish propensity for censoring their racial and ideological enemies.

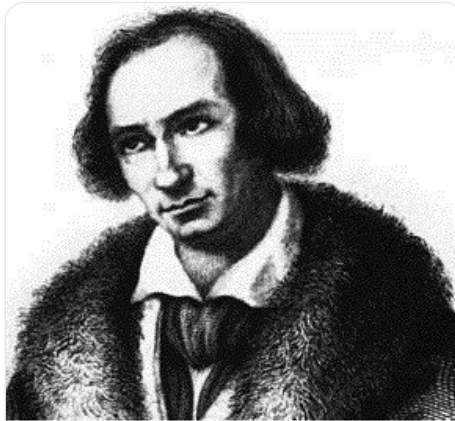
Romans 1:18 English Standard Version (ESV)

God's Wrath on Unrighteousness

¹⁸ For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who by their unrighteousness suppress the truth.

27. Born in 1654, German theologian Johann Eisenmenger had plans to convert to Judaism until he discovered Jews hate Christians. But he continued studying under Rabbis for 20 years until he was an expert. He summarized his findings in a book, Judaism Unmasked.

Jews censored it.



Influential Jewish members of the Court of the House of Habsburg, fearing that the book's publication would give additional strength to the prejudice against them, denounced it as a malicious [libel](#), and the financier and rabbi [Samson Wertheimer](#) successfully petitioned [Emperor Leopold I](#) to have Eisenmenger's book suppressed.^{[7][15]} Only a year

28. In 1895, Jews asked NYC Police Commissioner & future POTUS, Teddy Roosevelt, to ban German preacher Hermann Ahlwardt from holding a rally. Unable to prevent the rally, Teddy assigned Jewish cops to protect him instead.

Hermann famously said "Jews are incapable of patriotism"



29. Incidentally, President Teddy Roosevelt, an ardent philo-Semite, once opined, "It seems to me that it is entirely proper to start a Zionist state around Jerusalem, for peace would only happen if Jews were given Palestine."

Possibly the worst shabbos take in history.



30. In 1913, Louis Marshall, head of the American Jewish Committee got an 1895 anti-discrimination law amended to outlaw hotels from advertising their businesses

as "Christian Only." While these hotels didn't discriminate, Jews felt these ads were offensive to their reputation.



31. Incidentally, Marshall's effort to outlaw "Christian Only" advertisements was the first legislation surrounding group libel in the US. He was also able to outlaw the dissemination of "hate literature" by US Mail. Ironical, because he didn't want Jews mixing with "inferior" goyim.

because possibly the president might "feel a serious embarrassment because of provisions of the bill relating to the exclusion of the Japanese."⁴¹

The impending legislation instigated racist-laced public discussion about whether certain types of immigrants, including Asiatic Jews, could successfully "assimilate" in America. In April 1924, Marshall composed an important letter to influential attorney William Guthrie⁴² in an effort to clarify key terms in this discussion and to expose its racist premises. Marshall was a principled and uncompromising opponent of immigration restriction, and (as we will see) he became involved in the 1920s in litigation aimed at protecting the rights of immigrants from all minority groups. His words in this Guthrie letter are interesting because they suggest that he, too, had nonetheless sublimated some of the era's racial assumptions, or at least stooped and utilized them for tactical reasons.⁴³

"It is only because of the Ku Klux Klan-Henry Ford insanity," Marshall explained to Guthrie, "that the question as to whether a Jew may be naturalized is worthy of even a moment's consideration."⁴⁴ If by denying that Jews could be "assimilated" in the American melting pot the Nativists were trying to "convey the idea of [an immigrant] being totally absorbed and losing his identity," Marshall wrote, "then I am frank to say that I hope the Jews will never be assimilated. They have retained their identity for fifty centuries." Returning to opposition of melting pot theories he had articulated a quarter century earlier, Marshall explained that "I have no patience with the idea that all men must be alike and that the dead level of uniformity must take the place of that variety created by the Almighty." Marshall added a new twist to this argument, implying that melting pot mechanics would degrade Jewish immigrants by wedding them to racial inferiors: "Would the world be any better if the Jews and Jewesses were to intermarry with those who are their intellectual inferiors as some of the assimilationists would have them do? I answer, a thousand times, No!" If, however, "assimilation" referred not to intermarriage and religious apostasy but to citizenship criteria, then Jewish immigrants were uniquely adaptable newcomers. "If by assimilation is meant the adjustment of the Jews to the laws and standards of living prevailing in the countries in which they live, then any careful observer would be compelled to say that there are no people on earth who are more ready to assimilate than the Jews."

For an ethnic leader and renowned lawyer whose career had been devoted to principles of equal opportunity and democratic freedom incorporated in the Constitution, the defeat of years of advocacy for open immigration at the hands of blatantly racist forces was an acutely confusing and demoralizing experience. "The country seems to have grown daft in its attitude toward immigration," Marshall blurted, weeks before the Johnson-Reed proposals became law. "It will

32. Coincidentally, the precedent for group libel that US courts use came from a 1732 London case where Jews immolated a Jewish woman & her child because it was born to a Christian man. The newspaper that reported it also wrote that it was common among Jews - thus, "group libel."

to disturb the peace. It is not likely that remarks disparaging judges will be taken seriously enough to cause unfortunate repercussions; directed against a religious or racial minority such remarks may be more harmful.

The leading case of *King v. Osborne* (1732) has traditionally been regarded as establishing the doctrine that group libel is an indictable

⁴⁴ 3 Salk. 224, 91 Eng. Rep. 790; 1 Ld. Rayd. 486, 91 Eng. Rep. 1224 (1700) (also called *King v. Orm(e)* and *Nutt*).

offense.⁴⁶ Versions of the case appear in the reports of Barnardiston, Swanston, and William Kelynge. Drawing upon all three, the facts seem to be these. A paper was published charging that the Jews who had recently arrived from Portugal and were then living near Broad Street, London,⁴⁶ had burned to death a Jewish woman and her bastard child which had been begot by a Christian. Such occurrences, it was added, were frequent. As a result mobs barbarously attacked and brutally beat Jews in various parts of the city; the peace was actually breached. Prosecutor Fazakerly, himself one of those assaulted,⁴⁷ sought an information for libel. According to Serjeant Barnardiston's report, the Court differentiated the case at bar from *King v. Alme and Nott* by pointing out that while in the former certain unknown ladies were defamed here "the whole community of Jews was struck at."

Swanston records that when the Chief Justice "objected that the generality of the reflection made it difficult to say who are the persons meant by the paper," the prosecutor answered, "that by the proper averments in the information, the persons reflected on might be easily discovered." The court in its decision ruled that though an information for criminal libel might be improper, such defamatory accusations necessarily "tend to raise tumults and disorders among the people, and inflame them with an universal spirit of barbarity against a whole body of men, as if guilty of crimes scarce practicable and totally incredible," and deserve to be punished as misdemeanors. The information was granted, though its rationale is not clearly stated.

William Kelynge's report specifically denies that libel is the basis for the information. "This is not by way of Information for a Libel that is

33. To the Jews' credit, immolation was not a common punishment; the Talmud insists women should be stoned and flogged for adultery and infidelity. Perhaps the English newspaper that was found guilty of "group libel" should have consulted the Talmud for accuracy in their article.

WHEN JEWS WERE LIKE ISIS

We, too, stoned our women for infidelity. Patriarchal injustice persists in Orthodoxy. What's a modern Talmud reader to do?

By Adam Kirsch

March 24, 2015 • 12:00 AM

[illegible][illegible]

(Tablet magazine; main image: *The Aquarian Agrabrian*)

34. In what was the first instance of movie censorship, B'nai B'rith lawyer Adolf Krauss and the newly-formed ADL successfully suppressed 1914 film, Rebecca's Wedding Day, because it depicted an impersonation of a Jew.

Jews also censored *Oliver Twist* and *The Merchant of Venice*.



HON. ADOLF KRAUS

Although other professional and women's groups were often assembled to decide on a particular motion picture, Jewish juries were the most common in 1914. The ADL's first success was the suppression of *Rebecca's Wedding Day* in late January 1914. Funkhouser recalled that the picture initially "got by us. . . . Even the Jewish people on the board did not catch it."⁵⁶ Then Kraus and others "had all the hide off of [him]," according to Funkhouser, and he assembled a committee of Jewish women to view the film.⁵⁷ After they decided it was "odious"—and a potential "cause of prejudice against the Jewish people"—Funkhouser revoked the permit. The *Chicago Tribune* announced that this action was the "first move in the campaign started by the recently formed Anti-Defamation League."⁵⁸ Funkhouser explained that "whenever a picture relates to the Jewish race I will have it first viewed by a committee."⁵⁹ Critics attacked the censors' decision about *Rebecca's Wedding Day*. "This was a comedy no one but a few individuals could take exception to. . . what chance have we to produce a comedy with an Irishman, Englishman, Swede, German, or any other civilized nationality?"⁶⁰ In one of many lawsuits, the Mutual Film Corporation questioned the rejection of *Rebecca's Wedding Day* "because Rebecca weighs 300 pounds and falls through the bottom of a cab on the way to church. Had Rebecca been Irish or German there would have been no objection, but Mr. Funkhouser says the picture ridicules the Jewish race, Jewish citizens of high intelligence who have seen the picture see nothing but the real humor in the picture and enjoy it as they enjoy Potash and Perlmutter stories."⁶¹ But the ADL prevailed, and its success was not just local; it announced that *Rebecca's Wedding Day* was "suppressed in practically every part of the country."⁶²

Film manufacturers, outraged at the banning of *Rebecca's Wedding Day*, asked of the censors: "Whom do these women represent?"⁶³ This was a complicated question. They clearly represented the Jewish community, but many of the Jewish women also transcended race and religion. Mrs. Herman Landauer, for example, frequently represented the Chicago Woman's Club.⁶⁴ But she was also on the Jewish jury that endorsed *The Merchant of Venice*, after making one cut.⁶⁵ Later, she was on a women's jury that banned a movie on white slavery, *Smashing the Vice Trust*, in March 1914.⁶⁶

These Jewish women censors participated in the rise of female censors, whose authority rested in their ability to speak for children and other

35. After its unification in 1871, Germany's criminal code underwent a series of reforms by Socialist Democrat Marxists. Jews like Bernhard Weiss used this code to prosecute Germans 200 times for anti-Semitic speech during the Weimar period, including Goebbels & Julius Streicher.



1. Incitement to Class Struggle (Paragraph 130, Criminal Code)

Whoever publicly incites different classes of the population to violent actions against one another in a way that jeopardises the public peace will be punished with a fine of 600 marks or with a prison term of up to two years.

2. Religious Insult (Paragraph 166, Criminal Code):

Whoever blasphemes God in that lie causes annoyance in public by expressions of abuse, or whoever publicly insults one of the Christian churches or another existing religious society with rights of corporation in the federal jurisdiction, its institutions, or customs; likewise whoever commits insulting mischief in a church or in another specific place that is specified for religious gatherings, will be punished with a prison term of up to three years.

3. Insult (Paragraphs 185-187, 189, 190, 192-196, Criminal Code):

(186) Whoever asserts or spreads a fact in relation to another person that serves to make the other contemptible or demeaned in the public view will, if this fact is not demonstrably true, be punished with a fine or with arrest or with prison up to one year, and, if this insult is done publicly, or through the spread of literature, pictures, or representations, with a fine or prison term of up to two years.

(187) Whoever against his better knowledge asserts or spread... a fact in relation to another person that makes him contemptible in the public view or that serves to threaten his credit will be punished with prison for a term of up to two years on account of defamatory insult, or if the defamation is done publicly or through the spreading of literature, pictures, or representations, with prison for not under one month. If extenuating circumstances are present, the penalty can be reduced to one day in prison or a fine.

(189) Whoever insults the memory of a deceased individual in that lie asserts or spreads an untrue fact, which would have served to make the deceased contemptible or demeaned in the public view in his lifetime, will be punished with imprisonment of up to six months. If extenuating circumstances are present, this can be reduced to a fine. Prosecution occurs only upon request of the parents, the children, or the spouse of the deceased.

(193) Rebuteful judgments of scientific, artistic, or occupational performance, as well as utterances that are made for the execution or defense of rights or for the protection of legitimate interests, as well as reproaches and reprimands of superiors against their subordinates, employment reports, or judgments on the part of a civil servant and similar cases are only, punishable when the presence of an insult arises from the form of the expression or from the circumstances under which it occurred.

36. In 1936, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, 43 Group, and other Jewish organizations lobbied British Home Secretary, John Simon, to censor Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists from convening meetings and hanging flyers around London.

Eventually, they succeeded.

The first charge, that the Jewish leadership failed to sympathise, is contradicted by much contemporary evidence. In early July 1936, before the establishment of either the CoC or the JPC, a high-level deputation from the Board met with the Home Secretary, Sir John Simon, to express its concern at the physical and verbal abuse Jews were increasingly subject to in east London. Laski himself had attended a fascist meeting, and admitted finding it hard to control himself in the face of such invective; while he understood that free speech had to be protected, and promised to encourage Jews to stay away from such events, he stressed that "human nature has its bounds, and... the apparent immunity and licence enjoyed by the Fascists" was causing anxiety among East End Jews. Sir Robert Waley Cohen, a vice-president of the Board, pressed Simon to introduce stricter punishments for those preaching such hatred, emphasising the "feeling of insecurity and alarm among the Jews in the areas affected."²¹

Such efforts continued through the rest of the decade, with the Board's demands becoming ever more urgent as the anti-Semitic threat intensified. The next March, Laski was again in contact with the Home Office to discuss anti-Jewish meetings, warning that "any self-respecting Jew in the crowd would have the greatest difficulty in restraining himself, not only vocally, but even physically." In the circumstances, he felt that the police's tendency to target Jewish hecklers, rather than the speaker, was, "to put it mildly, a little hard on the interrupters," and demanded "such drastic measures as are permissible within the law" to prevent the use of provocative language.²² The president also corresponded regularly with the commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Sir Philip Game, reminding him in mid-1938 that fascist meetings in predominantly Jewish districts were of "special nuisance value and danger," and asking if it would be possible to ban them in advance.²³ Over time, he became bold enough to forward complaints of alleged police partiality against Jews, while he himself protested at the inconsistent enforcement of laws relating to defamation and provocative language.²⁴



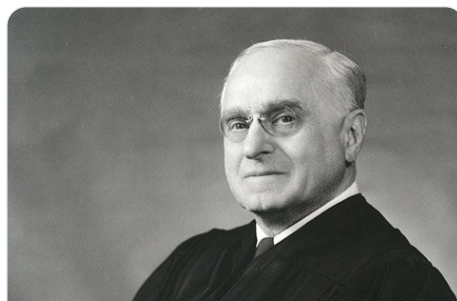
37. In a 1952 case, the Supreme Court upheld the arrest of a Chicago man for distributing pamphlets that were offensive to blacks (group libel). The court never allowed the man to prove the truth of his assertions & Jewish Justice Felix Frankfurter led the majority opinion.

BEAUHARNAIS v. ILLINOIS 343 U.S. 250 (1952)

The Supreme Court upheld, 5-4, an Illinois group libel statute that forbade publications depicting a racial or religious group as depraved or lacking in virtue.

Justice Felix Frankfurter first argued that certain categories of speech including libel had traditionally been excluded from first amendment protection, and he then deferred to the legislative judgment redefining libel to include defamation of groups as well as individuals. By mixing excluded-categories arguments with arguments for judicial deference to legislative judgments for which there is a rational basis, the opinion moves toward a position in which the relative merits of particular speech are weighed against the social interests protected by the statute,

Case opinions	
Majority	Frankfurter, joined by Vinson, Burton, Clark, Minton
Dissent	Black, joined by Douglas
Dissent	Reed, joined by Douglas
Dissent	Douglas
Dissent	Jackson

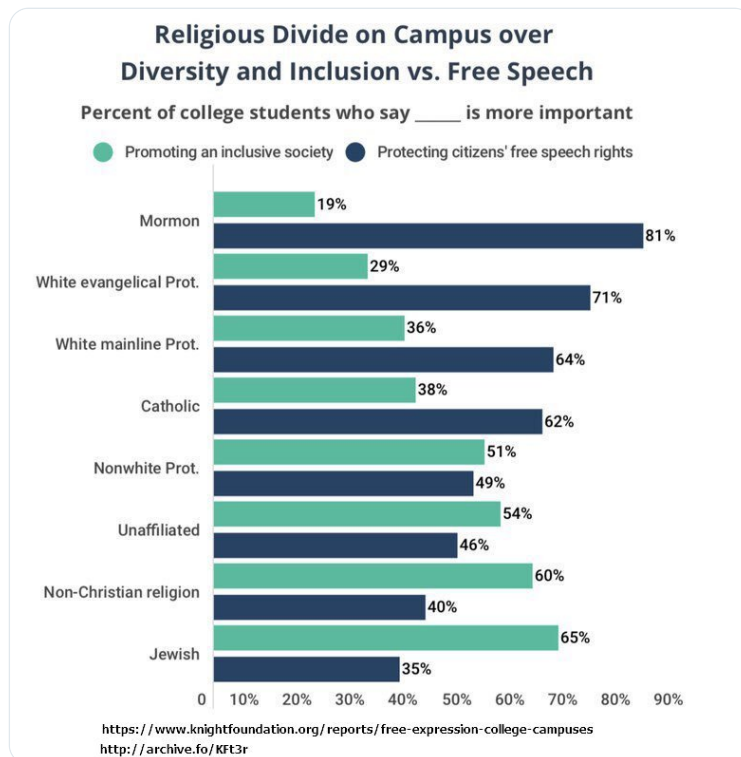




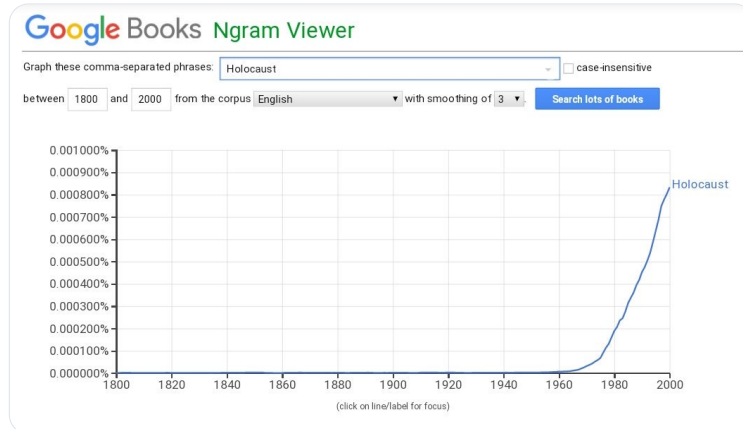
38. In 1977, National Socialist Party of America planned to protest Jews in Skokie, Illinois, but Jews convinced local councilmen to pass ordinances requiring insurance permits in excess of \$250K, thus circumventing the First Amendment.



39. Jewish involvement with censorship - from group libel to hate speech - stems from speech's correlation with anti-Semitism: the fewer restrictions placed on speech leads to more criticism of Jews. So, free speech is anti-Semitic and Jews are necessarily victims of free speech.



40. So, Jews used everything from group libel to legal ordinances to suppress their critics. But these contrivances became obsolete; the Holocaust supplies the justification for censorship now. Its lesson: words lead to action, so laws shouldn't distinguish between words/actions.



41. The Holocaust was immediately used to demonstrate the deleterious effect of free speech during the Nuremberg trials. Julius Streicher, the editor of German magazine Der Stürmer, was ruled to have incited the Holocaust with his anti-Semitic words (not actions).

He was hanged.



42. Two years after the Nuremberg Trials, the Holocaust would deal a fatal blow to free speech. This would come by way of the nascent UN Commission on Human Rights, which set up a committee to draft the International Bill of Human Rights and was chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt.



43. The International Bill of Human Rights was split into 3 parts, two of which were the genesis of current hate speech laws: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights (ICCPR).

This was the death of free speech 🗨️

Both documents also set out certain limits on that freedom. The Universal Declaration provides in Article 7 that everyone is entitled to protection against “incitement” to any discrimination that is prohibited in the Declaration.⁸ The Universal Declaration also declares in Article 29 that the rights it sets forth are subject to certain restrictions, *e.g.*, to secure recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and to protect the public order (*ordre public*).⁹ The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights limits free expression in a similar manner in Article 19(3).¹⁰

A more detailed restriction on freedom of expression appears in Civil and Political Rights Covenant Article 20(2), which provides that “any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law.”¹¹ A similar clause appears in the American Convention on Human Rights,¹² and a more detailed hate speech clause appears in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.¹³ In addition, the European Convention contains a limitation in its freedom of expression provision¹⁴ that has been interpreted to prohibit hate speech.¹⁵

44. After member states ratified the ICCPR, it became legally binding. The UN set up a Human Rights Committee to monitor and ensure each member state is in compliance with the ICCPR's provisions. This precipitated into member states criminalizing speech at the national level.

INDEPENDENT

News > UK

Arrests for offensive Facebook and Twitter posts soar in London

625 arrests were made for alleged section 127 offences in 2010

Sadie Levy Gale | Saturday 4 June 2016 15:44 |
25 comments








reason

UNITED KINGDOM


Britain Turns Offensive Speech Into a Police Matter

The nation that gave the world John Milton and his cry for the "liberty to utter" is now at the forefront of shutting speech down.

BRENDAN O'NEILL | 9.15.2018 7:30 AM

Which country's police force just called on its citizens to report offensive speech?



Not libelous speech or death-threat speech, just plain old insulting speech. Speech that is merely hurtful or hateful. Which nation's cops instructed the citizenry to snitch on haters?

Flynt/Dreamstime.com

In England and Wales and Scotland the [Public Order Act 1986](#) prohibits, by its Part 3, expressions of racial hatred, which is defined as hatred against a group of persons by reason of the group's colour, race, nationality (including citizenship) or ethnic or national origins. Section 18 of the Act says:

A person who uses threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour, or displays any written material which is threatening, abusive or insulting, is guilty of an offence if—

- (a) he intends thereby to stir up racial hatred, or
- (b) having regard to all the circumstances racial hatred is likely to be stirred up thereby.

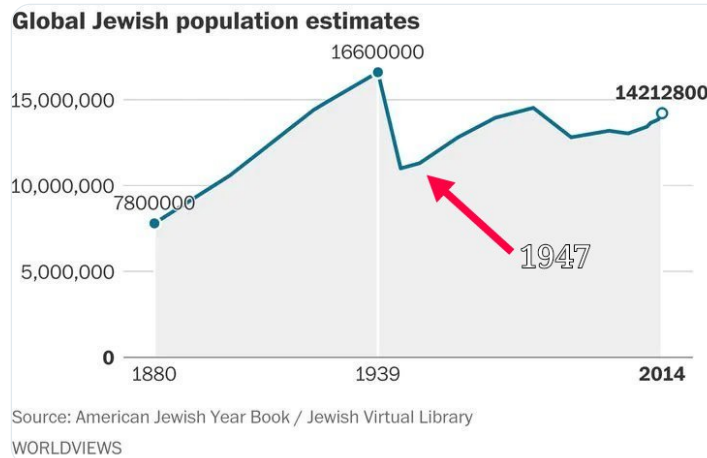
Offences under Part 3 carry a maximum sentence of seven years imprisonment or a fine or both.^[8]

45. The hate speech clause in the ICCPR proved to be a contentious issue among member states - especially for the US and European countries. As a result, it was added and deleted numerous times, until it was finally added for good.

The votes on various anti-hate provisions reflect a see-saw of influence, alternating between support for including an anti-hate clause and support for the U.S. position. From 1947 through 1953, anti-hate provisions were added to the draft Covenant, then deleted upon motion by the United States, then added again, then deleted, and finally added for good.¹⁸⁵

46. Comprising only 0.2% of the world's population in 1947, the probability that Jews would be involved with the covenants that contravened free speech rights and charged Western governments with legislating morality, should be very low.

But alas, EVERY SINGLE TIME.



47. The man who drafted both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was a French Jew named René Cassin.

RIP free speech.

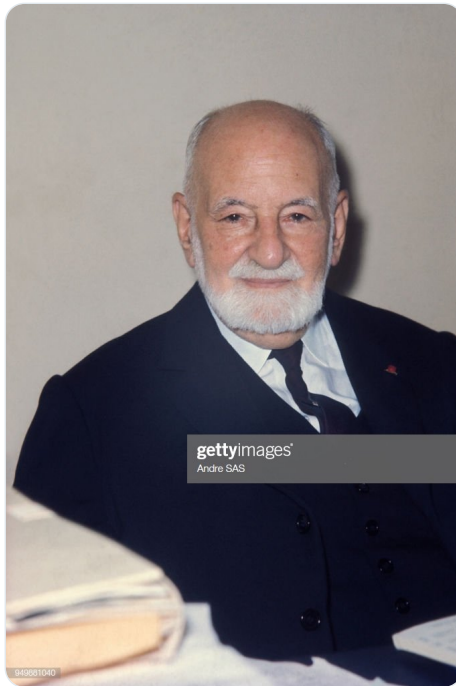
RIP nationalism.

RIP self-determination.

RIP Europe.

^ Structure and content

The underlying structure of the Universal Declaration was introduced in its second draft, which was prepared by [René Cassin](#). Cassin worked from a first draft, which was prepared by [John Peters Humphrey](#). The structure was influenced by the [Code Napoléon](#), including a preamble and introductory general principles.^[5] Cassin compared the Declaration to the [portico](#) of a Greek temple, with a foundation, steps, four columns, and a [pediment](#).



48. Cassin re-drafted the original UDHR to remove the free speech clause because a Jew from the Coordinating Committee of Jewish Organizations requested it. Incidentally, a Jewish Holocaust survivor was Cassin's assistant.

This was the singularity of hate speech laws.

The original draft Universal Declaration provision on expression was drawn from the U.N. Secretariat and other drafts, as well as from consideration of freedom of expression provisions in national constitutions.⁶⁴ That initial draft Universal Declaration provision read as follows:

Subject only to the laws governing slander and libel, there shall be freedom of speech and of expression by any means whatsoever, and there shall be reasonable access to all channels of communication. Censorship shall not be permitted.⁶⁵

The words "by any means whatsoever" were later deleted by the Commission on Human Rights after the representative of the Coordinating Committee of Jewish Organizations addressed the Commission, stating that in no case should the freedom of expression imply freedom to incite hatred and violence aimed at groups on the basis of race or religion.⁶⁶ The deletion of the clause strongly suggests that the Commission believed that the right to freedom of expression does not include the right to incite racial or religious hatred.

Partly due to Castberg's continuing interventions to adopt a more ambitious human rights agenda, the Stockholm Conference finally accepted a whole range of plans against arbitrary treatment. Emboldened by this breakthrough, Cahen-Salvador, a French Holocaust survivor and Cassin's subordinate at the Conseil d'État, drafted together with Castberg a special preamble for the Civilian Convention—the Frenchman later spoke of a "moral revolution."¹²⁴ Clearly influenced by the recently accepted draft text of Cassin's UNCHR, the document they formulated sought to protect human rights "at any time and in all places,"¹²⁵ and it included protections against violence to life (Article 3 of the UNCHR draft text), torture (Article 4), and summary executions (Articles 8 and 9).¹²⁶ In the end, the Red Cross drafters accepted with overwhelming support the first comprehensive human rights text in history protecting civilians in belligerent, occupied, and even colonial territory, symbolizing the increasingly circumscribed nature of state sovereignty in this period.

49. When the UN member states went to vote on Cassin's draft which included that anti-hate speech clause, every non-Communist European country voted against it...except France, who Cassin was representing.

"In fact, the push for such a clause was led by René Cassin."

cle 20(2).⁴⁰ The discussion focussed not on group rights *per se*, however, but on the notion that hate speech would lead to the destruction of individuals' rights⁴¹ and ultimately of democratic society as a whole.

These provisions were not uncontroversial. The hate speech clause of the Civil and Political Rights Covenant, for example, was adopted by a vote of 50 to 18, with 15 abstentions.⁴² It has been pointed out that the clause "did not receive a single affirmative vote from any Members States of the Council of Europe. Indeed, ten of them voted against it."⁴³ The implication that hate speech prohibitions lacked support among Western European nations, however, is misleading. In fact, the push for such a clause was led by René Cassin of France.⁴⁴ Several European countries voted against the provision as ultimately adopted

on a French draft that does not differ much from the finally adopted text. Mr Cassin argued that the provision 'did not seek to promote the adoption of preventive and censorship measures but left the Governments free to choose the means by which they might prohibit certain kinds of harmful propaganda'.⁴⁵ Some years later, ever in favour of the adoption of an incitement provision, René Cassin wished:

to reassure certain delegations which saw in the text an authorization for the establishment of a preventive censorship. The word "prohibited" did not mean *a priori* that a government should set up a system to stifle liberty. If an unlawful act could be punished in the criminal courts, it could also be the subject of civil liability actions, and one might well imagine a religious or alien group which was the object of propaganda constituting an incitement to violence suing the authors of such propaganda for damages in civil courts.⁴⁶

50. Poll: Was René Cassin acting in the interests of France or was he acting in the interests of his tribe?

(Keep in mind, France was the epicenter of the Enlightenment, from whence the civil liberty of free speech was born.)

51. But Jewish involvement wasn't limited to just René Cassin, his Jewish assistant, and the Coordinating Committee on Jewish Organizations. The World Jewish Congress repeatedly urged that it was "essential to include an article in the Covenant prohibiting hate propaganda."

However, a representative of the World Jewish Congress, invited to speak to the Commission, argued against the notion that the right to freedom of expression should be free from restrictions because restrictions might open the way to abuse.¹⁶⁷ It was necessary to include a specific prohibition on hate propaganda in the draft covenant on civil and political rights, he said, because abuses of freedom of expression relating to national, racial or religious hatred were insufficiently covered by other provisions.¹⁶⁸ He believed that judges should have no difficulty applying such an article:

[A]s a member of the minority which had suffered more than any other from the absence of provisions such as those under discussion and a third of whose members had suffered the supreme sacrifice during the Second World War, he would recall that for many years the words "Down with the Jews" had appeared in the Nazi publication, the "Stürmer", in letters over an inch high, and houses in Germany had been plastered with hundreds of thousands of posters calling for the death of the Jews or other minorities. It would be difficult to deny that such propaganda incited hatred or violence, and it would be doing the independent and enlightened judges of the democratic nations an injustice to suppose that they would have any difficulty in applying an article prohibiting it.¹⁶⁹

Keeping the focus on a causal link between the power of such words and the Holocaust that followed, he added that "[t]hose who had suffered most from racial and religious hatred would fail to understand how it was that the Commission on Human Rights could not find the means to prohibit explicitly the actions which engendered it."¹⁷⁰

The Swedish representative expressed doubt that a provision prohibiting incitement to hatred would in fact prevent the "fanatical persecution" which the world had witnessed. Instead, she believed that "[t]he effective prophylaxis lay in free discussion, information and education."¹⁷¹ She referred to a recent case

Mrs Lord argued on behalf of the USA in the General Assembly that "it was doubtful whether the terms themselves could be defined with sufficient precision for an international treaty."¹⁷²

Other delegations did not quite understand these hesitations. At some point the Chilean representative in the Commission on Human Rights lamented that it "could as well be asked, how could [one] define such terms as 'honour', 'reputation' or 'republic'". Yet those terms certainly had their place in legislation.¹⁷³ Similarly, in the Fifth Session of the Commission on Human Rights, the Yugoslav delegate – somewhat naively – argued: "[I]n murder and arson were prohibited by national legislations, and fascist-Nazi views and the propaganda of racial and national superiority constituted a similar crime at the international level. No person advocating such criminal views should be allowed protection under the Covenant."¹⁷⁴ René Cassin sought to rebut the alleged unwieldy nature of the incitement provision by referring to relevant incitement prohibitions at the time already codified by France and the Netherlands – "[t]wo great democracies had thus been led to put into effect what some did not wish to have stipulated."¹⁷⁵

The World Jewish Community had already repeatedly lobbied for a hate propaganda provision, when in 1953 they made one more intervention with a view towards playing down this particular concern:

Turning to the alleged difficulty of applying such an article ... as a member of the minority which had suffered more than any other from the absence of provisions such as those under discussion and a third of whose members had suffered the supreme sacrifice during the Second World War, he would recall that for many years the words "Down with the Jews" had appeared in the Nazi publication, the "Stürmer", in letters over an inch high, and houses in Germany had been plastered with hundreds of thousands of posters calling for the death of the Jews or other minorities. It would be difficult to deny that such propaganda incited hatred or violence, and it would be doing the independent and enlightened judges of

¹⁶⁷ A/C.3/SR.568, para. 15.

¹⁶⁸ E/CN.4/SR.377, at 14. Some eight years later, in 1961, the same Mr Diaz-Casasnovas, this time in the Third Committee of the General Assembly, gave a comprehensive presentation on how 'hate' propaganda could be defined as a legal concept. See A/C.3/SR.1078, paras. 7–16.

¹⁶⁹ E/CN.4/SR.123, at 5. The final sentence is interesting. It is quite a different thing to adopt an international norm forcing all states to adopt hate legislation at the national level, than to bar the author of extreme views from protection under the Covenant. The latter resembles the 'abuse of rights' doctrine, a related but ultimately different matter.

¹⁷⁰ E/CN.4/SR.174, at 10.

52. It's now clear that the Holocaust supplied the moral justification for Cassin's hate speech clauses in the UDHR & ICCPR. So this event, which precludes us from speaking freely everyday, can't even be scrutinized because it's protected by the same laws it helped create 🤖



'Nazi Grandma,' sentenced for denying Holocaust, goes to prison

DEUTSCHE WELLE | 5:49 pm EDT May 8, 2018



53. Since speech that incites hatred and discrimination is protected by the Constitution, the US delayed ratifying the ICCPR until 1992 - ultimately ratifying it without the hate speech clause.

So Jews made censorship a moral imperative for Americans by hijacking our altruism




Newsweek SIGN IN SUBSCRIBE

U.S.

HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE DAY 2019: 5 MUSEUMS, MEMORIALS AROUND THE U.S. ABOUT THE HOLOCAUST

BY **NINA GODLEWSKI** ON 1/27/19 AT 11:30 AM EST



THE EXHIBITION INCLUDES FOOTAGE FROM HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS, AMERICAN TROOPS AND...

OXFORD
ACADEMIC

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The American Historical Review

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Article Navigation

The First Wave of American "Holocaust" Films, 1945–1959

Lawrence Baron

The American Historical Review, Volume 115, Issue 1, February 2010, Pages 90–114,
<https://doi.org/10.1086/ahr.115.1.90>
Published: 01 February 2010

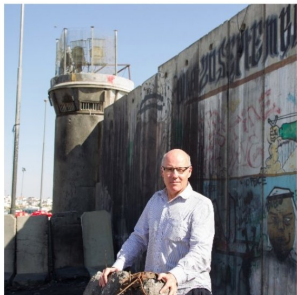
54. Our altruism has been so subverted that we eschew anti-Semitic fact for philo-Semitic fiction. If telling the truth foments hatred for Jews, then the truth must be anti-Semitic. Is anti-Semitism a valid reason to self-censor, even if we're censoring the truth?

MONDOWEISS News & Opinion About Palestine, Israel & the United States

News Opinion Culture Activism Media Analysis

NYT, Reuters, Economist journalists self-censor reports from Israel so as not to be 'savagely targeted' — John Lyons

Philip Weiss on July 26, 2017 37 Comments



John Lyons inside the occupation, from his Twitter feed

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FIGHTING HATE FOR GOOD

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Home / News ↓ / ADL Blog / **Press TV Aims Anti-Semitic**

ANTI-SEMITISM GLOBALLY

Press TV Aims Anti-Semitic Interviews to Mark U.S.S. Liberty Anniversary

June 12, 2012

Press TV, Iran's English-language propaganda television station, marked the 45th anniversary of the sinking of the USS Liberty by interviewing anti-Israel and anti-Semitic activists **Alison Weir**, Michael Santomauro, and J. Bruce Campbell.

55. Here's an example of how we've been morally manipulated to self-censor. Ted Lieu rescinds his comment about Jewish dual-loyalty out of fear of sounding anti-Semitic.

Now, imagine suspecting Jonathan Pollard of dual-loyalty but self-censoring because "anti-Semitism."



56. If speaking truthfully about Jewish behavior foments anti-Semitism, then we must lie out of morality to protect Jews. But how can lying be moral? Lying can only be moral if we don't know we're lying. Hence why Jews sanitize information to absolve themselves of any wrongdoing.



57. Jews want to be the bearers of the final truth, so they curate our reality by filtering every medium of information: tv, radio, internet, etc. Since this information determines our opinions, it's arguable that Jews have more of a right to your opinion than you.

Are we free?

JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

GLOBAL

Complaint filed against Dutch group for 'Jews control Internet' article

FEBRUARY 10, 2014 6:47 AM

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THE HAGUE, Netherlands (JTA) — Two Dutch anti-racism groups filed a criminal complaint against a pro-Palestinian organization that featured a conspiracy theory about Jewish control of the Internet on its website.

THE TIMES OF ISRAEL

THE BLOGS

Jonathan A. Greenblatt

THE BLOGS
My Blog
About Me

FEATURED POST

Can Google Search be used to counter white supremacy?

We're co-opting the online platforms that embolden extremists who fan the flames of bigotry and violent fantasies to stop them before they act

JUL 1, 2019, 1:19 PM

58. With what little freedom we have, we're morally obligated to self-censor because criticizing Jews is anti-Semitic & led to the Holocaust. So we have 2 options:

- a) self-censor because it's moral
- b) be justifiably penalized in the private sphere by (a) people for anti-Semitism



The Forward

@jdforward

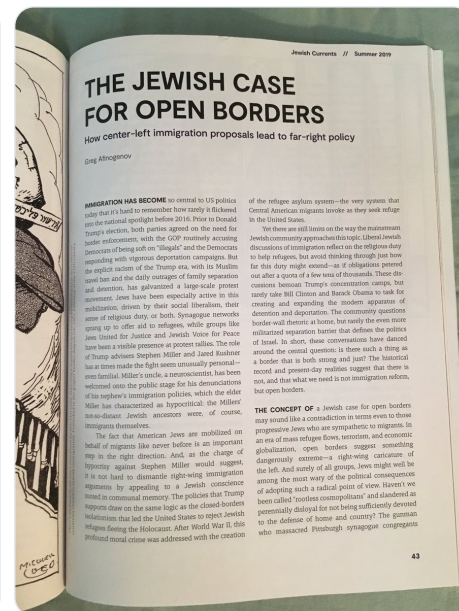
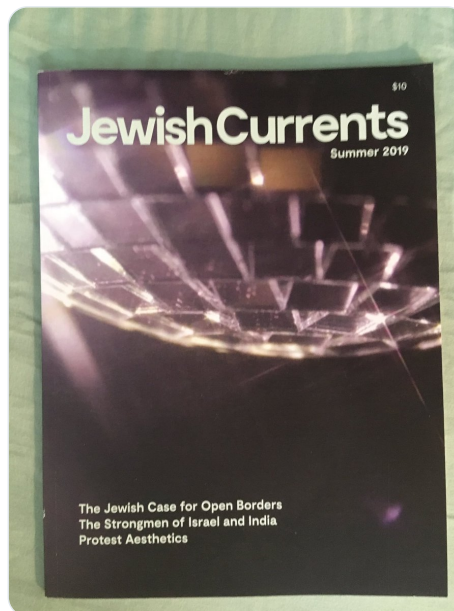
Are we allowed to criticize Jewish groups at a time when we are all feeling so threatened?



Opinion | As Anti-Semitism Rises, Can We Still Criticize Our Own?
forward.com

5:30 PM · 25 Sep 19 · Buffer

59. This tyrannical impetus to self-censor is exacerbated by the Jewish mandate for open borders. As our nations get more diverse, we are expected to self-censor more so as to not offend people who have different beliefs. Thus, a consequence of more diversity is less free speech.



60. Incidentally, "diversity is our strength" is the most flagrant subversion of the truth, designed to help Jews stave off nationalism. The prefix "div" means to

separate, as in "divide," like the idiom "divided we fall."

>diversity is our strength

>divided we fall

Choose one

The downside of diversity The New York Times

By MICHAEL JONAS AUG. 5, 2007 <https://archive.is/xFWbh>

IT HAS BECOME increasingly popular to speak of racial and ethnic diversity as a civic strength. From multicultural festivals to pronouncements from political leaders, the message is the same: our differences make us stronger.

But a massive new study, based on detailed interviews of nearly 30,000 people across America, has concluded just the opposite. Harvard political scientist Robert Putnam -- famous for "Bowling Alone," his 2000 book on declining civic engagement -- has found that the greater the diversity in a community, the fewer people vote and the less they volunteer, the less they give to charity and work on community projects. In the most diverse communities, neighbors trust one another about half as much as they do in the most homogenous settings. The study, the largest ever on civic engagement in America, found that virtually all measures of civic health are lower in more diverse settings.

"The extent of the effect is shocking," says Scott Page, a University of Michigan political scientist.

61. So should anti-Semitism impugn the truth? The "Conservative" pundit who attempted to ban me obviously believes so, but he doesn't feel the same way about racism. Why the double standard?

"Facts can't be racist, but they can be anti-Semitic!" 🗑️



Jack Posobiec  
@JackPosobiec

Notice while Brian delivers this rant in a panicked tone and calls Trump a racist, he can't actually point to anything
[@kimKBaltimore](#) said that was inaccurate



From **Ryan Saavedra** 

9:36 AM · Jul 29, 2019 · [Twitter for iPhone](#)

708 Retweets 1.7K Likes

62. We've now seen the history of Jewish hostility towards free speech: their role in creating group libel laws, censorship in the Soviet Union, hate speech laws in the UN, and private-sphere censorship.

From biblical times to now, freedom of speech has always been anti-Semitic.

John 7:11-13 English Standard Version (ESV)

11 The Jews were looking for him at the feast, and saying, "Where is he?" 12 And there was much muttering about him among the people. While some said, "He is a good man," others said, "No, he is leading the people astray." 13 Yet for fear of the Jews no one spoke openly of him.

the **algemeiner**

q

SEPTMBER 24, 2019 4:28 PM

7

US Jewish Leader Calls for Halt to Columbia Donations Over School's Hosting of Antisemitic Malaysian PM

a

by *Algemeiner Staff*

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Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. Photo: Reuters / Lai Seng Sin.

A prominent US Jewish leader is calling for a halt of donations to Columbia University over [a scheduled appearance there on Wednesday of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir](#)

63. It doesn't enter the Jew's mind that the optimum condition for their prosperity is the inverse for Western populations. Freedom of speech gives people the right to confront Jews with this reality. Hence, free speech is anti-Semitic.



National Security

Why free speech makes it difficult to prosecute white supremacy in America



White nationalist demonstrators enter Lee Park surrounded by counter demonstrators in Charlottesville on Aug. 12, 2017, before rioting broke out and one woman was killed. (Steve Helber/AP)

64. We are welcoming in a new world - a Jewish world - where speaking the truth is immoral and opinions are judged by Jewish censoring bureaus to be either be right or wrong and penalized. Is the "Conservative" pundit who tried to ban me ready for a world like this? 🚫End.



Jack Posobiec  
@JackPosobiec



Surrounded by (((them))) at Peter Thiel press conference



10/31/16, 12:04 PM

94 Retweets **264** Likes

...